

SUP

Art from that fund each just supply provides,
Works without flow, and without pomp presides. *Pope.*
To SUPPORT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, French; *supportare*, Ital.]
1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.
Stooping to support each flow'r of tender stalk. *Milton.*
The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*
The original community of all things appearing from this
donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his pri-
vate dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to sup-
port it. *Locke.*
2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.
Strangely to suffer and support our pains. *Milton.*
Couldst thou support that burden? *Milton.*
This fierce demeanour, and his insolence,
The patience of a god could not support. *Dryden.*
3. To endure.
She scarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to support the fumes of sleep. *Dryden.*
None can support a diet of flesh and water without acids, as
salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.
With inward consolations recompens'd,
And oft supported. *Milton.*
SUPPORT. *n. f.* [*support*, French; from the verb.]
1. Act or power of sustaining.
Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the col-
lection of those several sensible qualities which we find united
in them, yet, because we cannot conceive how they should
subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by
some common subject, which support we denote by the name
substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that
support. *Locke.*
2. Prop; sustaining power.
3. Necessaries of life.
4. Maintenance; supply.
SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*supportable*, French; from support.]
Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that *shake-*
spear accents the first syllable.
As great to me, as late; and, supportable
To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shak. Tempest.*
Alterations in the project of uniting Christians might be
very supportable, as things in their own nature indifferent. *See.*
I with that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear,
may be rendered supportable to them. *Pope.*
SUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from supportable.] The state of
being tolerable.
SUPPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from support.] Maintenance; sup-
PORTATION. *s. port.* Both these words are obsolete.
Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs. *Shak.peare.*
His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw
for the *supportance* of his vow. *Shak.peare. Twelfth Night.*
The benighted subject should render some small portion of
his gain, for the *supportation* of the king's expense. *Lucan.*
SUPPORTER. *n. f.* [from support.]
1. One that supports.
You must walk by us upon either hand,
And good supporters are you. *Shak.peare. Measure.*
Because a relation cannot be founded in nothings, and the
thing here related as a supporter, or a support, is not represented
to the mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*
2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.
More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and sup-
porters. *Camden.*
The sockets and supporters of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*
We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are de-
signed for beams and supporters, shall bear. *L'Estrange.*
There is no loss of ruin at the bottom, as there is in a
building set upon supporters. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. Sustainer; comforter.
The faints have a companion and supporter in all their mis-
eries. *South's Sermons.*
4. Maintainer; defender.
The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great
part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or sup-
porter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*
All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne,
with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy
supporters of such a reigning impiety. *South.*
Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great supporter of his awful throne. *Dryden.*
SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [from support.] That may be supported.
Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men,
ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing
all the fables of any supportable catalogue. *Hammond.*
SUPPORTAL. *n. f.* [from support.] Position without proof; ima-
gination; belief.
Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak support of our worth,
Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shak.peare.*

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Little can be looked for towards the advancement of na-
tural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect
the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to pro-
ceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and
timorous suppositions. *Glauco. Scip. Preface.*
Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon supposition
of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*
Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by
hold suppositions and offers. *Clarissa.*
To SUPPOSE. *v. a.* [*supposer*, French; *supponere*, Latin.]
1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument
or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position.
Suppose some to neglect that they will not be brought to
learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the
rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*
2. To admit without proof.
This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we
have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly
supposing it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its
existence. *Tillotson.*
3. To imagine; to believe without examination.
Tell false Edward, thy supposed king,
That Lewis of France is sending over walkers. *Shak.peare.*
Let not my lord suppose that they have slain all the king's
sons; for Ammon only is slain. *2 Sa. xiii. 32.*
I suppose we should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*
4. To require as previous to itself.
This supposes something, without evident ground. *Hale.*
One falsehood always supposes another, and renders all you
can say suspected. *Fennel's Quixote.*
SUPPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without
proof; unevincenced conceit.
That we come short of our supposes so far,
That after seven years siege, yet Iroy-walls stand? *Shak.peare.*
Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,
Fit to be trusted on a bare supposition?
But he is honest? *Dryden's Cymon.*
SUPPOSE. *n. f.* [from suppose.] One that supposes.
Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit supposers bleed thine eye. *Shak.peare.*
SUPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*supposition*, French; from suppose.] Po-
sition laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.
In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is suffi-
cient; yet his means are in supposition. *Shak.peare.*
Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will doze;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie;
And in that glorious supposition think
He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *South.*
This is only an infallibility upon supposition, that if a thing
be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*
Such an original irreducible notion is neither requisite upon
supposition of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*
SUPPOSITION. *n. f.* [from supposition, *suppositum*, Latin.] Not
genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging
to another.
The destruction of Mithras was so fatal to Soliman's line,
as the succession of the Turks from Soliman is supposed to be of
strange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *sup-*
posititious. *Bacon.*
It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but
that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been
illegitimate, *supposititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*
Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of
the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all
these *supposititious* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*
SUPPOSITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from supposition.] State of
being counterfeit.
SUPPOSITIVELY. *adv.* [from supposit.] Upon supposition.
The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if
he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope posi-
tively. *Hammond.*
SUPPOSITORY. *n. f.* [*suppositore*, Fr. *suppositivum*, Latin.]
A kind of solid clyster.
Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore *sup-*
positories of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Ar.*
To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*supprime*, *suppressus*, Lat. *supprimer*, Fr.]
1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to re-
duce from any state of activity or commotion.
Gloster would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himself king and suppress the prince. *Stat. H.VI.*
Every rebellion, when it is suppressed, doth make the sub-
ject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Davies on Ireland.*
Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered com-
pany, set sharply upon them, and oppressing some of the for-
wardest of them by death, suppressed the residue by fear. *Hay.*
2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night. *Milton.*
Still the suppresses the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing
suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly
mentions it. *Breton's Act on the Oath.*
3. To

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To keep in; not to let out.
Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;
For had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils. *Shak.peare.*
SUPPRESSION. *n. f.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from suppress.]
1. The act of suppressing.
2. Not publication.
You may depend upon a suppression of these verses. *Pope.*
SUPPRESSOR. *n. f.* [from suppress.] One that suppresses,
crushes, or conceals.
To SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *suppurer*, Fr.]
To generate pus or matter.
This disease is generally fatal: if it suppurates the pus, it is
evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefac-
tion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
To SUPPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.
SUPURATION. *n. f.* [*suppuration*, French; from suppurate.]
The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.
1. If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration,
then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by
incision. *Wigman.*
This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the
putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently
to suppurations. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. The matter suppurated.
The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure with-
out cutting us: sin has fettered inwardly, and he must lance
the imposthume, to let out death with the suppuration. *South.*
SUPPURATIVE. *adj.* [*suppuratus*, French; from suppurate.]
Digressive; generating matter.
SUPPUTATION. *n. f.* [*supputation*, French; *supputo*, Latin.]
Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.
From these differing properties of day and year arise diffi-
culties in carrying on and reconciling the supputation of time in
long measures. *Holder on Time.*
The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed
from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy
manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets,
whom they could now no longer understand, were covered
with obscurity; that all the supputations of time either termi-
nated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. *Wesl.*
To SUPPUTE. *v. a.* [from *supputa*, Latin.] To reckon; to cal-
culate.
SUPRA, [Latin] in composition, signifies above, or before.
SUPRALAPRARY. *adj.* [*supra* and *lapus*, Latin.] Antecedent
to the fall of man.
SUPRAVULGAR. *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar.
None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish
himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities. *Callier.*
SUPREMACY. *n. f.* [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest
authority; state of being supreme.
No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in
as much as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing
inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any parish
superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes
and several congregations. *Hooker.*
As we under heav'n are supreme head,
So, under him, that great *supremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shak.peare. K. John.*
I am afraid that women
Seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shak.peare.*
Put to proof his high *supremacy*,
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate. *Milton.*
Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he con-
tinued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's
supremacy. *Swift.*
You're formed by nature for this *supremacy*, which is already
granted from the distinguishing character of your writing.
Dryden to Dorset.
To deny him this *supremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and
give his kingdom to another.
From some wild curs that from their masters ran,
Abhorring the *supremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*
SUPREME. *adj.* [*supremus*, Latin.]
1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed
that *superior* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only
of intellectual or political.
As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither
can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that
sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme*
Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whole divine
authority and power it investeth others. *Hooker.*
The rod of soldiers,
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness. *Shak.peare. Coriolanus.*
This strength, the seat of *supreme* Jove, *Milton.*
The monarch only, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by flow degrees;
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Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*
2. Highest; most excellent.
My soul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shak.peare. Coriolanus.*
No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all in that *supreme* degree,
That as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*
To him both heav'n
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command. *Dryden.*
SUPREMELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest de-
gree.
The starving chemist in his golden veins
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*
SUR. [sur, French.] In composition, means upon or over and
above.
SURADDITION. *n. f.* [*sur* and *addition*.] Something added to
the name.
He serv'd with glory and admir'd success,
So gain'd the *suraddition*, Leonatus. *Shak.peare. Cymbeline.*
SURAL. *adj.* [from *sura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the
leg.
He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into
the *sural* artery. *Wigman's Surgery.*
SURANCE. *n. f.* [from *sure*.] Warrant; security; assu-
rance.
Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels. *Shak.peare.*
To SURBATE. *v. a.* [*surbatir*, French.] To bruise and batter
the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.
Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen
often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking
many of them behind them; however they could not but be
extremely weary and *surbated*. *Clarendon.*
Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet. *Mortimer.*
SURBATE. *n. f.* The participle passive of *surbatir*.
A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Espy a traveller with feet *surbat*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Fairy Queen.*
To SURCEASE. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cessare*, French; *cessare*, Latin.]
1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use
or being.
Small favours will my prayers increase:
Granting my suit, you give me all;
And then my prayers must needs *surcease*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Dante.*
2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.
To fly altogether from God, to despair, that creatures unwor-
thy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under
that pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless
offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our
own souls. *Hooker.*
Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*
To SURCEASE. *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end. Obsolete.
All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease*. *Spenser.*
SURCEASE. *n. f.* Cessation; stop.
It might very well agree with your principles, if your di-
cipline were fully planted, even to send out your writs of *sur-*
cease unto all courts of England for the most things handled in
them. *Hooker.*
SURCHARGE. *n. f.* [*surcharge*, French; from the verb.] Over-
burthen; more than can be well born.
The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *sur-*
charge, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the
first. *Bacon's Natural History.*
An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth the sense; as
the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear,
the hearing. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *surcharge*
of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*
To SURCHARGE. *v. a.* [*surcharge*, French.] To overload;
to overburthen.
They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent,
which they called *Romefcot*, the which might not *surcharge*
the tenant or freeholder. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly
surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of so rich a
city. *Knollet's History of the Turks.*
More remov'd,
Lest heav'n *surcharge*d with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy
*Surcharge*d, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
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